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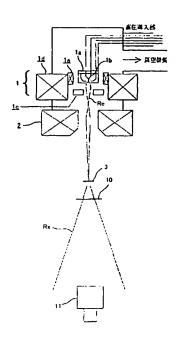
(54) 【発明の名称】 X 線顕微検査装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】0.1μm以下の高分解能で且つ非常に短時間での非破壊検査を可能とし、ナノテクノロジーの分野に大きく貢献することができるX線顕微検査装置を提供する。

【解決手段】電子源からの電子線をX線発生用ターケットに当ててX線を発生させるX線発生手段を有し、前記 X線を利用して被検査体を検査するX線顕微検査装置に おいて、電子銃の電子発生部の近傍に磁界発生部が配置 された磁界重量レンズを前記X線発生手段の構成要素と して備える。また、前記電子源として液体金属を用いた 液体金属電子源又は熱電界放射電子源を前記X線発生手段 の構成要素として備える。また、前記X線発生用ター ゲットとしてCVDダイヤモンドをヒートシンクとして 用いたヒートシンク付きターゲットを前記X線発生手段 の構成要素として備える。

【選択図】 図1



【特許請求の範囲】

【訪求項1】

電子源からの電子線をX線発生用ターケットに当ててX線を発生させるX線発生手段を有し、前記X線を利用して被検査体を検査するX線顕微検査装置において、電子銃の電子発生部の近傍に磁界発生部が配置された磁界重畳レンズを前記X線発生手段の構成要繁として備えたことを特徴とするX線顕微検査装置。

【請求項2】

電子源からの電子線をX線発生用ターゲットに当ててX線を発生させるX線発生手段を有し、前記X線を利用して被検査体を検査するX線顕微検査装置において、前記電子源として液体金属を用いた液体金属電子源を前記X線発生手段の構成要素として備えたことを特徴とするX線顕微検査装置。

【諸求項3】

電子源からの電子線をX線発生用ターゲットに当ててX線を発生させるX線発生手段を有し、前記X線を利用して被検査体を検査するX線顕微検査装置において、前記電子源として熱電界放射電子源を前記X線発生手段の構成要素として備えたことを特徴とするX線顕微検査装置。

【請求項4】

【結求項5】

電子源がちの電子線をX線発生用ターゲットに当ててX線を発生させるX線発生手段を有し、前記X線を利用して被検査体を検査するX線顕微検査装置において、前記X線発生用ターゲットとしてCVDダイヤモンドをヒートシンクとして用いたヒートシンク付きターゲットを前記X線発生手段の構成要素として備えたことを特徴とするX線顕微検査装置。

前記X線発生手段の構成要素として、前記電子源として液体金属を用いた電子源又は熱電界放射電子源、前記X線発生用ターゲットとしてCVDゲイヤモンドをヒートシンクとして用いたヒートシンク付きターゲットのすち、少なくともいずれかの構成要素を備えた請求項1に記載のX線顕微検査装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明はX線検査装置に関し、特に、高輝度電子液を放射する電子源並びに電子を加速しながら集束するレンズ系を用いて、0.1μmより良い高分解能を広い加速電圧の範囲にわたって可能にするX線顕微検査装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

X線を利用した検査装置としては、X線顕微鏡、異物検査装置、蛍光X線分析装置などの各種の産業検査装置や、X線診断装置などの医療用X線装置が知られている。図6は、従来のX線検査装置の構成例を示している。本例でのX線検査装置は、電子源として熱電子放射陰極21bを用い、グリッド21aとアノード21cとの間に高電圧を印加することにより、電子源21bからの電子Reを加速後、電子レンズ22によりタングステンなどの高融点金属の薄板でできたターゲット23上に電子Reを集束させ、微小な点状X線源23aから発生する点状X線R×を用いて試料(被検査体)10の内部を拡大投影し、試料内部の微細構造を非破壊で透視検査するというものである。

[0003]

このようなX線検査装置において、ターケット23に衝突した電子ピームReはごごでX線R×に変換されるが、その変換効率は1%以下と極めて低く、電子ピームReのエネルギーのほとんどはターケット23上で熱に変換される。ところで、X線は電荷を持たないため、電子のように電子レンズを用いて自由に曲げるということができない。そのため、大きな倍率を得るためには、試料10をX線源23のにできるだけ近づけ、試料10を透過して放射状に広がっていくX線R×をできるだけ距離をおいて配置された2次元検出器

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่อน

(X 粮検出器) 2 4 で取り込み、 画像にする必要がある (X 粮検出器 2 4 としては様々な種類があるが、 X 粮は光に変換されて増幅・画像化が行われる)。 理屈の上では、 試料 1 0 と X 粮検出器 2 4 との間の距離を大きくとればとるほど倍率はどこまでも上がるが、 実際には単位面積あたりの X 粮量は距離の 2 乗に逆比例して減少するので、 X 粮検出器 2 4 の感度と拡大された像の X 粮量との兼ね合いによって倍率の上限が決まってくる。

[0005]

[0004]

ここで、X線検査装置の分解能に係る従来の技術について説明する。

[0006]

分解能に係る技術については、例えば非特許文献1~非特許文献5に開示されている。非特許文献1には、X線陰影顕微鏡に関し、従来、その分解能は0.5 μmが限界であったが、今回ターゲットに非常に薄い金属膜(厚さ0.1 μm)を用いることにより、分解能 0.1 μmを達成したことが記載されている。また、一枚の画像を得るのに露光時間 5 分であったことが記載されている。また、一枚の画像を得るのに露光時間 5 分であったことが記載されている。また、一枚の画像を得るのに露光時間 5 分であったことが記載されており、この非特許でなった。また、非特許を包は 2 は 2 は 2 は 3 の 照射系を利用した透過型 X 線陰影顕微鏡についての研究報告(東北大学科学計 3 研究所報告)で、分解能 0.1 μmを達成したことが記載されてる。また、分解能に一番影響を与える 2 という結論を導き出している。また、8 E M (走 1 電子 3 の 3 に 2 とを 3 用していることが記載されている。 焦点合わせに偏向コイルで電子で一ムを振ることを 3 用していることが記載されている。

[0007]

また、非特許文献 8 は、今日までの X 線顕微鏡の流れを解説したものであり、特に生物試料の観察に言及して、比較的波長の短い(1~100人)軟 X 線顕微鏡について解説している。非特許文献 4 は、非特許文献 2 の内容とほぼ同じであるが、0.1 μmの分解能の根拠になる波形が示されている(本文 P.146)。非特許文献 5 は、 X 線顕微鏡についてわかりやすく解説されており、ターケット

非特許文献 2 . る. 4と同じで、コントラストが付きづらい試料に対してターケットを変えることにより、優質が良くなることが示されている。

[0008]

【非特許文献1】

・二クソン(Nixon)著、「 $\Lambda A-U Y Nu- y = y$ エックスーレイ プロジェクション マイクロスコーピィ(High-resolution X-ray Projection microscopy)」、1960年、A282:P.475-485【非特許文献2】

矢田 慶治・石川 寿、「SEMを利用した透過型X線陰影顕微鏡」、東北大学科学計測研究所報告、1980年、 第29巻 第1号 P. 25-42

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【非特許文献3】

矢田慶治・篠原邦夫、「軟X線顕微鏡の発達」、1980年、生物物理 Vol. 33 No. 4 P. 8-16

【非特許文献4】

ケイジ ヤダ (Keiji Yada)・ショウイチ タカハシ (8 koicki Takakaski)、「ハイーリゲルーション プロジェクション エックスーレイ マイクロスコーじィ (Higk-Resolution Projection X-ray Microscopy)」、1994年、Ckap. 8 P133-150 【非特許文献 5 】

矢田慶治・篠原邦夫、「投影X線顕微鏡の開発と生物学への応用」、1996年、青森公 1 立大学紀要 第1巻 P. 2-13

[0009]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

これまでにない高分解能をもつX線検査装置を製作するためには、より高輝度(単位面積 /単位立体角あたりの電流量が多く)且つ放射電流量が多い電子源が必要になってくる。 また、できるだけ多くの電子プロープ電流量を確保する電子レンズ系も必要になってくる。 さらに、こうした高電流密度をもつ電子プロープが衝突しても触けたり蒸発しない様、 ターゲットの放熱効果を大きくする工夫が必要になってくる。

[0010]

ところで、ナノテクノロジーの分野は情報、医療、環境にわたるが、例えば、医療で言われているマイクロマシンにおいては、それを構成する部品が1μmを切り、ナノのオーダーに入るうとしている。また、現在の半導体技術は微細化の一途をたどっており、これまでにない微小X線源を用いて分解能の. 1-μm以下クラスでの非破壊検査が足非とも必要な課題となっている。特に情報分野では次世代超しSIの線幅を現在の180~180mから70~100mmにしようという大きな課題がある。同時に、軽元素を主体とした微細構造が観察対象となるケースが多く、像にコントラストをつけるため、在来のX線検査装置では困難であった10~20kVの低加速電圧による長波長のX線を用いても高分解能を保持することが重要な課題となっている。

[0011]

本発明は上述のような事情がら成されたものであり、本発明の目的は、上述した諸課題を解決して、0.1 LL M以下の高分解能で且つ非常に短時間での非破壊検査を可能とし、ナノテクノロジーの分野に大きく貢献することができるX線顕微検査装置を提供することにある。

[0012]

[0013]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明は、電子源からの電子線をX線発生用ターゲットに当ててX線を発生させるX線発生手段を有し、前記X線を利用して被検査体を検査するX線顕微検査装置に関するものであり、本発明の上記目的は、電子銃の電子発生部の近傍に磁界発生部が配置された磁界重量レンズを前記X線発生手段の構成要素として備えることによって達成される。また、前記電子源として熱電界放射電子源を前記X線発生
手段の構成要素として備えることによって達成される。また、前記X線発生用ターゲットをしてCVDゲイヤモンドをとートシンクとして用いたとートシンク付きターゲットを前記X線発生手段の構成要素として備えることによって達成される。

また、前記X線発生手段の構成要素として、前記電子銃の電子発生部の近傍に配置された磁界重畳レンプの他に、前記電子源として液体金属を用いた電子源又は熱電界放射電子源、前記X線発生用ターゲットとしてCVDゲイヤモンドをヒートシンクとして用いたヒートシンク付きターゲットのうち、少なくともいずれかの構成要素を備えることによって、一層効果的に達成される。

[0014]

【発明の実施の形態】

[0015]

第3に、X線発生用のターゲットには、CVD(こんemical vaPor dePosition)で作られたゲイヤモンドの薄板をヒートシンクとして導入する。ゲイヤモンドは、軽元素でX線が透過し易く、絶縁物であるにも均わらず熱伝導率が極めて高くに、絶録の約3倍)、触点も極めて高い。最近はCVDで良好な熱伝導率のゲイヤモンド板が得られるようになった。本実施の形態では、ゲイヤモンド板の上に更にターゲット材料をCVDで付けて用い、ゲイヤモンドとートシンク付きターゲットとすることで、電子ピームによるターゲットの温度上昇を大幅に減少させ、電子線がら変換されるX線が大幅に増加しても熱的負荷に耐えるようにした。上述した第1~第3の技術事項は、全てを採用したものが最適と言えるが、それぞれ独立に採用することができ、いずれもX線像の高分解能化を図ることができる。

[0016]

ところで、軽元素を主体とした試料では、長波長のX線を用いることが望ましいことは判っていたが、従来のX線顕微検直装置は信号量の不足のため、画像処理によるコントラスト増強しか方法がなかった。本発明のX線顕微検直装置では、上述のような各技術事項を採用したことにより、信号量の大幅な増加が可能になったので、長波長のX線を用いた軽元素サンプルを高分解能で検査することが可能となった。例えば、加速電圧を10~20kV程度の低加速電圧まで下げることにし、それに対応したターゲットとしてGe(ゲルマニウム)、Cr(クロム)などを採用して、波長が0.6~2人の連続X線に加えて2~30人の強い特性X線を発生させる。このような長波長で且つX線量の多いX線を発生する形態とすることで、軽元素を主体としたサンプルにも大幅なコントラスト増強が可能となる。

[0017]

以下、本発明の好適な実施の形態について図面を参照して詳細に説明する。

[0018]

図1は、本発明に係るX線顕微検査装置の主要部の構成の一例を示しており、X線発生手段は、電子銃1、対物レンズ2、ターゲット3等から成り、電子銃1は、ショットキーモジュール1の、電子源16、アノード1c等から構成される。本発明のX線顕微検査装置では、前述のように、電子源16としては「液体金属電界放射陰極(液体金属電子源)」 又は「熱電界放射陰極(熱電界放射電子源)」を用いている。

[0019]

図 2 (A)及び (B)は、液体金属を電子源に用いた液体金属電界放射陰極の一例を模式 図で示しており、液体金属電界放射陰極 1 b は、例えば、タングステンのフィラメントを 10

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熱電子源の1 とし、同図(A)に示すようなタングステンの先端を鋭角に形成したものを電子発生部の2 として同図(B)に示すように熱電子源の1 に付け、その電子発生部の2 に液体金属の3 を塗布した構成とする。このような構成とすることで、液体金属の3 がもたらす効果により、電子線の量が1000倍くらい増加する。液体金属として使用する材料としては、低触点金属のうち、触点での蒸気圧が比較的低い、液体金属イオン源で使われている材料が好ましく、例えばIn(インジウム) [融点与429K、融点での蒸気圧: $<<10^{-10}$ Pの] などが好適である。

[0020]

また、本発明では、図1の構成例のように、X線顕微検直装置の電子銃1の電子発生部の近傍に、X線顕微鏡では使われたことのない磁界重畳レンズ1 dを配置し、少なくとも電子発生部1 a から電子加速手段の構成要素であるアノード1 c に至るまで、電子銃が作る電界に磁界重畳レンズ1 d が作る磁界を重畳させて、電子R e をアノード1 c で加速しながら集束させる構成としている。すなわち、電子発生部1 a から発生した直後の電子R e を集束させながら加速することによって集束電子線の損失電子線量を減らしている。そして、高電流密度を有する集束電子線(X線発生用電子プロープ)をターゲット3に当て、ターゲット3 から発生する X線量を増加させるようにしている。

[0021]

[0022]

ここで、本発明に係るX線検査装置独特の磁界重畳レンズの構成について、走査電子顕微鏡等の電子線装置で使用されているものと比較して説明する。

[0023]

FE(電界放射)電子銃は、輝度が高く且つ干渉性の良い電子線が得られることから、透過電子顕微鏡、走直電子顕微鏡、走直透過型電子顕微鏡、あるいは電子線露光装置などで成力を発揮している。しかし、この性能は、光源のクロスオーバを着しく小さく縮小して得られる。いわゆる電子線プロープもナノメータサイズ以下(サプナノメータ)のプロープとした時に初めて十分な性能を発揮している。しかし、光源のクロスオーバをサプミクロンからミクロンサイズと拡大したプロープを得ようとすると、拡大レンズの大きな収売によって十分なプロープ電流を得ることは困難となる。この収差は電子銃の光源の位置から拡大レンズ(1段又は複数段)の初段までの距離に関係し、距離の3~4乗に比例する。そのため電子銃部に電子レンズを付加した、いわゆる複合レンズが考案され、一部で実用化されている。

[0024]

しかし、従来のFE電子銃は、図7の構成例に示すように、電子銃室の 体は全体がステンレスなどの真空シール材1Bで形成されており、その超高真空内に配置された電子銃先

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端部1Aに独立した磁気回路1 d、(磁性体1 d、、、励磁コイル1 d、2 等)を組み込んだ構成としている。このような構成では、超高真空が求められるFE電子銃室A内に発熱を伴う磁気回路、冷却水、磁気コイルの組み込み、それらにつながるリード線、配管の取り出しに大きな困難が伴う。また、電子銃と電子レンズの軸合わせ機構も極めて困難である。これに対して、本発明に係る磁界重量レンズを有するX線発生用の電子銃(以下、磁界レンズ重量電子銃と言う)は、磁気回路1 d、等から成る磁界重量レンズの磁界発生部を、電子銃の電子源(電子を発生する電子銃先端部1A)の近傍で且つ電子銃室とは真空的に分離した部位に設けた構成としている。

[0025]

図8は、本発明に係る磁界レンズ重量電子銃の第1の構成例を、図7に示した従来のFE電子銃の構成に対応させて示しており、1Aはエミッタ、サプレッサ・エキストラクを外に、1 4、1 電子銃先端部、1 4、1 は磁気回路、1 4、1 は磁気回路では、1 4、1 は磁気回路では、1 4、1 は磁気回路では、1 4、1 を表別の記録コイル、5は電子レンズの二つのポールでしてのではでしている。配子を表別では、電子銃をそのものを磁性体1 4、1 等から成るでは、電子銃をそのものを磁性体1 4、1 等から成るでは、配子銃をそのものを磁性体1 4、1 等から成るに、1 4、1 の中に組み込んだ構成としている。詳しくは、磁界重量レンズ1 4の構成で設定といる。対は、図8中に示すような例えば断面が矩形状で、体の全体(又は一部)が磁性体で覆われた電子銃に容部を電子銃をAとして具備し、その電子銃に容部位(上板、底板、外筒などの一部又は全体とし、電子銃と電子レンズ1 4 とを真空的に分離した構成としている。

[0026]

この第1の構成例では、強い励磁が求められるが、物面(光源のクロスオーバ)はレンズ場中心より後方に配置されるため、収差係数(特に球面収差)を十分小さくできるという効果がある。その理由は、一般に、物面(この場合、光源のクロスオーバ)から電子レンズ下極までの距離が固定されると、ポールピースの穴径、間隔は大きい方が球面収差は小さくなるからである。なお、色収差はその限りではないが、本発明の対象として色収差は無視することができる。また、超高真空が求められる電子銃室とは構成上分離した形となるため、真空シール、冷却水、リード線の取り出しなどが容易になるという効果がある。

[0027]

図4は、本発明に係る磁界レンズ重畳電子銃の第2の構成例を図るに示した第2の構成例に対応させて示しており、本実施の形態では、図4に示すように、電子銃先端部1Aと磁性体1 点、1 とがより近接するように、例えば断面が凹状に形成された磁性体1 点、1 をから成る磁界重畳レンズ1 点の上部に凸状の電子銃室Aを設け、電子銃先端部1Aを磁界重畳レンズ1 点の上側から磁界の中に挿入する形の構成としている。図るに示した第1の構成例では極めて強い磁界が得られるため、低加速電子線に対しては極めて有効であるが、ある程度、高加速の電子線に対しては必ずしも好都合とは言えない。そこで、小さな励磁で済むように、ポールピースの穴径 6 (本例では上下が異なる径サイズの穴径 6 1. 6 2)、間隔 S を小さくして、その磁界の中に電子銃先端部1Aを挿入する形としたのが、本実施の形態である。

[0028]

上記の磁界レンズ重量電子銃の第1、第2の構成例とも、磁界重量レンズは、磁界発生部を電子銃の電子発生部の近傍で且つ電子銃室とは分離した部位に配置した構成としており、電子銃と電子レンズとを真空的に分離できる(焼きだしを含めて超高真空を実現しやすい)という効果と、電子銃の作る電界と電子レンズの作る磁界とを無理なく重量できるという効果がある。また、軸合わせも機械的に移動機構を組み込むことが容易で、たやすく実現することができる。さらに図4の構成では、その1例が示されるように、短形コイルなどの偏向コイル1 e を電子銃先端部1Abの近傍に設けることによって、電磁軸合わせも可能となり実用的である。

[0029]

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電子線集束用のレンズとしては、原理的には上記の磁界重要レンズ1 d.だけで良く、図1に示したターゲット 8 側の電子レンズ(対物レンズ) 2 は必須構成ではないが、対物レンズ 2 を設けて電子線の集束を 2 段階とすることで、所望の電子プロープサイズとプロープ 電流を選択する自由度が極めて大きくなる。また、従来の装置(図 6 参照)と比較して、本発明の X 線顕微検直装置では、対物レンズ 2 の焦点距離が長く、従来の X 線顕微検直装置では得られない長い作動距離(数 c m)を実現することができる。 そのため、対物レンズ 2 とターゲット 3 との間の空間を広くとることができ、その空間内に検査に係る周辺機器を設置することが可能となる。

[0030]

また、高分解能のX線顕微検査装置を実現するには、試料(被検査体)10に照射するX線量が多く、高輝度且つ微小な焦点サイズのX線を発生させるためには、ターゲット3に当てる電子線は高性能レンズにより集束のロスが少なく電子量が多いことが重要であるが、X線発生用の電子ピームの軸の向き及び位置も重要である。本実施の形態では、図1並びに図4に例示したように、X線顕微検査装置としては初めて、電子発生部1Aの近傍(電子源のすぐ近くに)に電子線軸合わせコイル1eを配置する構成とし、この軸合せコイル1eにより、アノード1cで加速する前の電子線をX、Y方向にシフトして軸を合わせることで、電子ピームのX線源に対する軸合わせを正確且つ極めて容易にできるようにしている。

[0081]

さらに、図1中に示されるX線発生用のターゲット 3 としては、X線が透過し易く、絶縁物であるにも拘わらず熱伝導率が極めて高く、且つ融点も極めて高いゲイヤモンドをヒートシンクとして用いた構成としている。下記の表1は、Be (ペリリウム)とゲイヤモンドの特性を示しており、ゲイヤモンドは、従来使用されていたBeと比較しても熱伝導率や融点が非常に高いため、磁界重量レンズ1 dにより集束された高電液密度をもつ電子プロープが衝突しても融けたり蒸発したりするなどの問題も発生せず、X線発生用ターゲットのヒートシンクとして優れた効果を発揮する。

[0032]

【表 1 】

	Ве	Diamond	•
融点(K)	1551	3873	·
密度(kgm·3)	1847.7[293K]	3510[2 93 K]	
熱伝導度(Wm·1K·1)	200[300K]	1540[400K]	
電気伝導度(Ω·1m·1)	2.5×10^{7} [293K]	3.7×10 ⁻⁵ [293K]	

[0033]

図5(A)及び(B)は、本発明に係るダイヤモンドヒートシンク付きターケット3の構成の一例を側面図と平面図で模式的に示しており、同図(A)に示すように、例えば、CVDにて形成された薄板状のダイヤモンド板36の上に、更にターケット材料3aをCVDにより蒸着した構成とする。このように、CVDダイヤモンドをヒートシンクとしたターケットとすることにより、電子ビームによるターケット3の温度上昇を大幅に減少させ、高強度X線でもその熱負荷に耐えるターケットを実現している。

[0034]

以上のような構成とすることで、40nm~100nmの超高分解能を有するX線顕微検 直装置を実現することができ、次世代超しS「の検査や、医療用のマイクロマシンの構成 部品の検査、長波長(2~30人)のX線による軽元素を主体とした試料の検査など、様

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々な分野の非破壊検査等に大きく貢献することが可能となる。

[0035]

【発明の効果】

以上に説明したように、本発明によれば、0. 1μmより良い超高分解能(40~100nm)で被検査体の微細構造を非破壊で検査可能なX線顕微検査装置を提供することが可能となる。詳しくは、磁界重量レンズを用いて高電流密度を有するX線発生用の電子ピームを形成し、単位回積当たりのX線量の多いX線を発生させるようにしているので、電子線量の減少を避けながら全体として数倍の拡大系として動作させることが可能となる。また、電子源に液体金属又は熱電界放射陰極を用いた構成とすることができる。 いた従来の電子源と比較して、高輝度且つ放射電流量が多い電子源を提供することができ、被検査体に照射するX線量を大幅に増加させることができる。

[0036]

また、X線発生用ターグットとしてCVDダイヤモンドをヒートシンクとして用いた構成とすることで、電子ピームのエネルギーがターグット上で熱に変換される際の温度上昇を大幅に減少させることができ、その結果として、被検査体に照射するX線量を大幅に増加させても熱負荷に耐えるターグットとすることができる。

[0087]

また、 [発明が解決しようとする課題] で述べたように、近年、半導体部品を筆頭にその構成最小単位はマイクロスケールからナノスケールへ微細化が進んでいる。 そうした部品の内部の微細構造を非破壊で検査するということは今後、必要不可欠な技術になってくる。 こうした内部構造を非破壊かつ高分解能で調べられるのは X 線しかない。よって、 4 0 ~ 1 0 0 n m の超高分解能での非破壊検査等が可能となる本発明によれば、ナノテクノロジーの分野に大きく貢献することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明に係るX線顕微検査装置の主要部の構成の一例を示す觀路図である。
- 【図2】液体金属を電子源に用いた液体金属電界放射陰極の一例を示す模式図であり、図2(A)が正面図、図2(B)が側面図である。
- 【図3】本発明に係る磁界レンズ重畳電子銃の第1の構成例を示す模式図である。
- 【図4】本発明に係る磁界レンス重畳電子銃の第2の構成例を示す模式図である。
- 【図5】ゲイヤモンドヒートシンク付きターゲットの一例を示す模式図であり、図2 (A 80) が側面図、図2 (B) が平面図である。
- 【図6】従来のX線検査装置の構成の一例を示す概略図である。
- 【図7】従来のFE電子銃の構成例を示す模式図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 磁界レンス重畳電子銃
- 1 A 電子銃先端部(電子発生部)
- 1B 真空シール材
- 1 の ショットキーモジュール
- 1 b 液体金属電界放射陰極又は熱電界放射陰極(電子源)
- 1 c アノード
- 1 d , 磁気回路
- 1 むょ は 性体
- 1 d 1 2 励磁コイル
- 1e 軸合わせコイル
- 2 対物レンズ
- 3 ダイヤモンドヒートシンク付きターケット
- 3a ターゲット材料
- 36 ダイヤモンド板
- 10 被検査体(試料)

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11 X粮検出器

2 1 熱電子放射電子銃

21な グリッド

216 熱電子放射陰極(電子源)

210 アノード

22 電子レンズ (対物レンズ)

23 ターケット

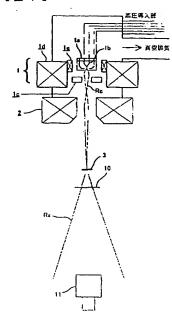
23a X線源

24 X粮検出器

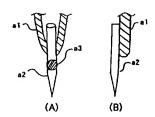
Re 電子(電子線)

R× X粮

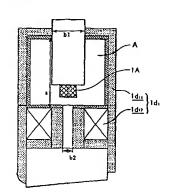
[図1]



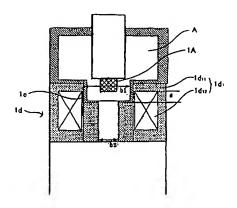
[22]



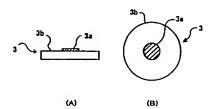
[23]



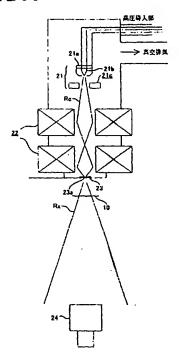
[図4]



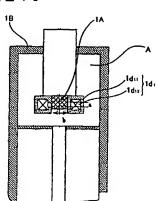
[図5]



[Ø 6]



[27]



フロントページの統き

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention]

Especially this invention relates to the X-ray micro test equipment which makes a good high resolution more possible than 0.1 micrometers over the range of large acceleration voltage using the lens system which converges while accelerating an electron about X-ray inspection equipment in the electron source list which emits a high brightness electron flow.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

As test equipment using an X-ray, various kinds of industrial test equipment, such as an X-ray microscope, foreign matter test equipment, and X-ray fluorescence equipment, and medical-application X-ray plants, such as X-ray-diagnosis equipment, are known. Drawing 6 shows the example of a configuration of conventional X-ray inspection equipment. The X-ray inspection equipment in this example converges Electron Re on the target 23 which was made after accelerating the electron Re from electron source 21b, and was made in the sheet metal of refractory metals, such as a tungsten, with the electron lens 22, and he is trying to obtain minute punctiform X line source 23a by impressing the high voltage between grid 21a and anode 21c, using thermocouple-emission cathode 21b as an electron source. And expansion projection of the interior of a sample (inspected object) 10 is carried out using punctiform X-ray Rx generated from X line source 23a, and fluoroscopy of the fine structure inside a sample is carried out by un-destroying.

In such X-ray inspection equipment, although electron beam Re which collided with the target 23 is changed into X-ray Rx here, the conversion efficiency is very as low as 1% or less, and most energy of electron beam Re is changed into heat on a target 23. By the way, it cannot be said that it is freely bent using an electron lens like an electron since an X-ray does not have a charge. Therefore, in order to obtain a big scale factor, it is necessary to incorporate X-ray Rx which brings a sample 10 close to X line source 23a as much as possible, penetrates a sample 10, and spreads in the radial with the two-dimensional detector (X-ray detector) 24 set and arranged in distance, and to use it as an image as much as possible, (although there are various classes as X-ray detector 24, an X-ray is changed into light and magnification and imaging are performed). On reason, the more it takes a large distance between a sample 10 and X-ray detector 24, the more a scale factor increases to where, but in fact, since X dosage per unit area is inversely proportional to the square of distance and decreases, the upper limit of a scale factor is decided by balance of the sensibility of X-ray detector 24, and X dosage of the expanded image.

On the other hand, about the resolving power of the X-ray image which penetrated the sample 10, the one where X line source size (focal size) is smaller fades, and an amount becomes less and it improves. However, since the amount of electron rays contained in it will be inversely proportional to the square of the diameter of a spot, and will decrease and X dosage will also decrease according to it although X line source size can be made small if it converges small with an electron lens 22 when using the same electron source 21b, final resolution is decided by balance with the sensibility of previous X-ray detector 24, and has a certain limitation. The two-step contraction system which used the lens with as much as possible little spherical aberration and chromatic aberration for the focusing lens system, and LaB6 (6 way-ized lanthanum) cathode with the property which was excellent as a source

of a thermoelectron are adopted, the image intensifier tube of high sensitivity is used further, and resolution cut 1 micrometer with the conventional X-ray micro test equipment which these people are developing and is commercialized, and amounts to about 0.4 micrometers in it. If the resolution better than 0.1 micrometers which it may consider technically to be a limitation in the present condition although this is globally seen as practical X-ray inspection equipment and is the value (even about 0.1 micrometers will be the highest value if the exposure time is disregarded) of the current highest, and is expected by this invention has and carries out the conventional technique, it is impossible (refer to explanation of the nonpatent literature shown below).

Here, the Prior art concerning the resolution of X-ray inspection equipment is explained. [0006]

About the technique concerning resolution, it is indicated by nonpatent literature 1 - nonpatent literature 5, for example. About X-ray shadow microscopy, conventionally, although 0.5 micrometers of the resolution were a limitation, having attained the resolution of 0.1 micrometers is indicated by nonpatent literature 1 by using a very thin metal membrane (0.1 micrometers in thickness) for a target this time. Moreover, although the image of one sheet is obtained, it was indicated that the exposure time was 5 minutes, and after the paper of this nonpatent literature 1 was indicated, research for shortening the exposure time etc. came to be done briskly. Moreover, nonpatent literature 2 is the research report (Tohoku University science measurement research service-message notice) using the illuminating system of an electron microscope about transparency mold X-ray shadow microscopy, and having attained the resolution of 0.1 micrometers is indicated. Moreover, rational analysis is performed about each factor which affects resolution, and the spot size of X line source is drawing the conclusion of affecting resolution most. Moreover, using shaking an electron beam at focusing with a deflecting coil using being SEM (scanning electron microscope) is indicated.

Moreover, nonpatent literature 3 explains the flow of the X-ray microscope by today, mentions especially observation of a living thing sample, and explains the soft-X-ray microscope with comparatively short (1-100A) wavelength. Although nonpatent literature 4 is almost the same as the contents of nonpatent literature 2, the wave which becomes a basis with a resolution of 0.1 micrometers is shown (text p.146). The X-ray microscope is explained intelligibly and nonpatent literature 5 is a target.

It is the same as nonpatent literature 2, 3, and 4, and it is shown by by changing a target to the sample to which contrast is hard to be attached that image quality becomes good.

[0008]

[Nonpatent literature 1]

The Nixon (Nixon) work, "high-RIZORUSHON X-Rey projection microphone loss KOPII (High-resolution X-ray projection microscopy)", 1960, A232:p.475-485

[Nonpatent literature 2]

Yada Keiji and Ishikawa A congratulation and "transparency mold X-ray shadow microscopy using SEM" Tohoku University science measurement research service-message notice, and 1980, The 29th volume No. 1 p.25-42 [Nonpatent literature 3]

Kunio Keiji Yada and Shinohara, "development of a soft-X-ray microscope", 1980, living thing physics Vol.33 No.4 p.8-16

[Nonpatent literature 4]

Cage YADA (Keiji Yada) SHOUICHI Takahashi (Shoichi Takahashi) -- "-- yes - RIZORUSHON projection X-Rey microphone loss KOPII (High-Resolution Projection X-ray Microscopy)", 1994, and Chap.8 p133-150 [Nonpatent literature 5]

Kunio Keiji Yada and Shinohara, "development of a projection X-ray microscope and application to biology", 1996, Aomori Public College bulletin The 1st volume p.2-13 [0009]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

In order to manufacture X-ray inspection equipment with an unprecedented high resolution, an electron source with more many high brightness (the amount of currents per an unit area / unit solid angle is) and the amounts of radiation currents is needed. Moreover, the electron lens system which secures as many amounts of electron probe currents as possible is also needed. Furthermore, the device which enlarges the appearance and the heat dissipation

effectiveness of a target of not ********(ing) even if an electron probe with such high current density collides is needed.

[0010]

By the way, although the field of nanotechnology is crossed to information, medicine, and an environment, the components which constitute it in the micro machine said by medicine tend to cut 1 micrometer, and tend to be contained in the order of a nano, for example. Moreover, detailed-izing of current semiconductor technology is being enhanced, and it has been the technical problem which surely needs the nondestructive inspection in resolution the class of 0.1 micrometers or less using the unprecedented minute X line source. The big technical problem that line breadth of a next-generation VLSI will especially be set to 70-100nm from current 180-130nm in the information field occurs. Since the fine structure which made the light element the subject serves as a candidate for observation in many cases and contrast is given to an image at coincidence, even if it uses the X-ray of the long wavelength by the difficult low acceleration voltage of 10-20kV, with ordinary X-ray inspection equipment, it has been an important technical problem to hold a high resolution.

The purpose of this invention solves many technical problems mentioned above, it is a high resolution 0.1 micrometers or less, and makes [this invention is accomplished from the above situations,] nondestructive inspection in a short time possible very much, and it is in offering the X-ray micro test equipment which can contribute to the field of nanotechnology greatly. [0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

It has an X-ray generating means for this invention to apply the electron ray from an electron source to the target for X-ray generating, and to generate an X-ray, and the above-mentioned purpose of this invention is attained about the X-ray micro test equipment which inspects an inspected object using said X-ray by having the field superposition lens with which the field generating section has been arranged near the electronic generating section of an electron gun as a component of said X-ray generating means. Moreover, it is attained by having the liquid metal electron source using the liquid metal as said electron source as a component of said X-ray generating means. Moreover, it is attained by having a thermoelectrical community radiation electron source as a component of said X-ray generating means as said electron source. Moreover, it is attained by having the target with a heat sink which used the CVD diamond as a heat sink as said target for X-ray generating as a component of said X-ray generating means.

Moreover, it is attained much more effectively by having one of components at least among the targets with a heat sink which used the CVD diamond as a heat sink as the electron source which used the liquid metal other than the field superposition lens arranged near the electronic generating section of said electron gun as said electron source as a component of said X-ray generating means or a thermoelectrical community radiation electron source, and said target for X-ray generating.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

In the X-ray micro test equipment of this invention, in order to solve many technical problems stated by [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention], following **** is adopted. the thermocouple-emission cathode used for conventional X-ray inspection equipment the 1st -- comparing -- more -- high -- brightness "thermoelectrical community radiation cathode" or "liquid metal field emission cathode" is used for an electron source for the first time as X-ray micro test equipment. The description of these electron sources is that brightness is higher than LaB6 cathode double figures, and the magnitude of an electron source effectual to coincidence is small triple figures. For this reason, a special device is needed for the electron optics system which forms an electron probe. With conventional X-ray inspection equipment, as shown in drawing6, after accelerating the electron Re from electron source 21b, it converged with the electron lens 22, and the electron probe was reduced double figures as a whole. On the occasion of this contraction, reduction of the amount of electron rays follows as mentioned above. Then, with the X-ray micro test equipment of this invention, it is considering [2nd] as the gestalt operated as a several times as many expansion system as this as a whole by introducing the field superposition electron lens (henceforth a "field superposition lens") which converges while accelerating an electron, reducing the amount of loss electron rays. Thus, too, with an X-ray microscope, using the field superposition lens which is not used, an unprecedented high brightness X line source is realized, and an X-ray image with a resolution of 0.1 micrometers or less can be

acquired very much in a short time with the electron source (a thermoelectrical community radiation electron source, liquid metal electron source) which is not used for an X-ray microscope until now. [0015]

The sheet metal of the diamond made from CVD (chemical vapor deposition) is introduced into the target for X-ray generating as a heat sink the 3rd. Although an X-ray tends to penetrate a diamond and it is an insulating material in a light element, thermal conductivity is very high (about 3 times of a pure copper), and its melting point is also very high. The diamond plate of good thermal conductivity came to be obtained by CVD recently. The target ingredient was further attached and used by CVD on the diamond plate, and even if the X-ray changed from an electron ray increased sharply, it was made have decreased the temperature rise of the target by the electron beam sharply by considering as a target with a diamond heat sink, and to bear a thermal load with the gestalt of this operation. Although it can say that what adopted all is the optimal as for the 1st mentioned above - the 3rd technical matter, it can adopt independently, respectively and all can attain high-resolution-ization of an X-ray image.

By the way, although it turned out that it is desirable to use the X-ray of long wavelength by the sample which made the light element the subject, as for conventional X-ray micro test equipment, the approach had only the contrast enhancement by the image processing for lack of the amount of signals. In the X-ray micro test equipment of this invention, since the steep increment in the amount of signals was attained by having adopted each above technical matter, it became possible to inspect the light element sample using the X-ray of long wavelength by the high resolution. For example, acceleration voltage will be lowered to the low acceleration voltage of about 10-20kV, germanium (germanium), Cr (chromium), etc. are adopted as a target corresponding to it, and, in addition to the continuous X-rays whose wavelength is 0.6-2A, 2-30A powerful characteristic X ray is generated. such a long wave -- merit -- and by considering as the gestalt which generates an X-ray with much X dosage, large contrast enhancement becomes possible also at the sample which made the light element the subject.

Hereafter, the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention is explained to a detail with reference to a drawing. [0018]

<u>Drawing 1</u> shows an example of the configuration of the principal part of the X-ray micro test equipment concerning this invention, an X-ray generating means consists of an electron gun 1, an objective lens 2, and target 3 grade, and an electron gun 1 consists of shot key module 1a, electron source 1b, anode 1c, etc. In the X-ray micro test equipment of this invention, "liquid metal field emission cathode (liquid metal electron source)" or "thermoelectrical community radiation cathode (thermoelectrical community radiation electron source)" is used as electron source 1b as mentioned above. [0019]

Drawing 2 (A) and (B) show an example of liquid metal field emission cathode which used the liquid metal for the electron source by the mimetic diagram. Liquid metal field emission cathode 1b For example, as the filament of a tungsten is made into the source al of a thermoelectron and it is shown in this drawing (B) by making into the electronic generating section a2 what formed the tip of a tungsten as shown in this drawing (A) in the acute angle, it attaches to the source al of a thermoelectron, and it considers as the configuration which applied the liquid metal a3 to the electronic generating section a2. By considering as such a configuration, a liquid metal a3 is transmitted in a front face, and is supplied at the tip of the electronic generating section a2. The amount of an electron ray increases about 1000 times according to the effectiveness which the liquid metal a3 brings about. The ingredient currently used as an ingredient used as a liquid metal by the liquid metal ion source with the vapor pressure comparatively low among low melting point metals in the melting point is desirable, for example, In (indium) [melting point ** 429K, vapor pressure:<<10-10 Pa in the melting point], Ga (gallium) [melting point **303K, vapor pressure:<<10-10 Pa in the melting point], etc. are suitable.

In this invention, like the example of a configuration of <u>drawing 1</u>, moreover, near the electronic generating section of the electron gun 1 of X-ray micro test equipment Until it arranges field superposition lens 1d which is not used in an X-ray microscope and results [from electronic generating section 1a] in anode 1c which is the component of an electronic acceleration means at least The field which field superposition lens 1d makes is made to superimpose on the electric field which an electron gun makes, and it is considering as the configuration converged while accelerating Electron Re by anode 1c. That is, the amount of loss electron rays of a focusing electron ray is reduced

by accelerating converging the electron Re immediately after generating from electronic generating section 1a. And he applies the focusing electron ray (electron probe for X-ray generating) which has high current density to a target 3, and is trying to make X dosage generated from a target 3 increase.

[0021]

With these electron ray equipments, although the so-called field superposition lens was conventionally used in electron ray equipments, such as a transmission electron microscope and a scanning electron microscope, although the diameter of a spot of an electron ray was small, since there were few amounts of radiation currents, desired X dosage was not obtained from a target 3, and it was not able to apply to X-ray micro test equipment. The reason is that the problem that an image is dark and little probe current takes the long exposure time occurs in X-ray micro test equipment unlike an electron microscope, although the amount of radiation currents comes out enough as an amount of signals and does not pose a problem so much in an electron microscope, even if it is quite small. It is a requirement for that the exposure time is short to spread through industrial use especially. Moreover, with electron ray equipments, such as an electron microscope, it is considering as the configuration which includes a magnetic circuit etc. in the electron gun interior of a room where an ultra-high vacuum is searched for. It was difficult to solve degradation of the vacuum by the magnetic circuit accompanied by the gas and generation of heat which an electron flow hits and emits in the X-ray micro test equipment which needs a large electron flow (probe current) more. Therefore, there is nothing that applied what is used with electron ray equipment to X-ray inspection equipment, and it bends with a lens the electron ray accelerated with the anode, and he was trying to converge it with conventional X-ray inspection equipment. By this invention, this problem is solved by dissociating in vacuum and carrying out water cooling of the adoption and the magnetic circuit of an ingredient which are made for there to be few amounts of gas evolutions.

[0022]

Here, the configuration of the field superposition lens peculiar to X-ray inspection equipment concerning this invention is explained as compared with what is used with electron ray equipments, such as a scanning electron microscope.

[0023]

Since the good electron ray of coherence with high and brightness is obtained, FE (field emission) electron gun demonstrates power with the transmission electron microscope, the scanning electron microscope, the scanning transmission electron microscope, or the electron ray aligner. However, this engine performance reduces the crossover of the light source remarkably small, and is obtained. When the so-called electron ray probe is also used as the probe below nano meter size (SABUNANOMETA), sufficient engine performance is demonstrated for the first time. However, if it is going to obtain the probe to which the crossover of the light source was expanded with submicron one to micron size, it will become difficult to acquire sufficient probe current according to the big aberration of a magnifying lens. This aberration is proportional to the 3 - 4th power of distance with regards to the distance from the location of the light source of an electron gun to the first rank of a magnifying lens (one step or two or more steps). Therefore, the so-called compound lens which added the electron lens to the electron gun section is devised, and it is put in practical use partly.

However, as the conventional FE electron gun is shown in the example of a configuration of drawing 7, the whole is formed by vacuum sealant 1B, such as stainless steel, and the case of an electron gun room is considered as the configuration which incorporated 1 (1d 11, 1d 12 grade of exiting coils of magnetic substance) 1d of magnetic circuits which became independent to electron gun point 1A arranged in the ultra-high vacuum. With such a configuration, inclusion of the magnetic circuit accompanied by generation of heat, cooling water, and a magnet coil, the lead wire connected with them, and the big difficulty to the ejection of piping follow in FE electron gun room A where an ultra-high vacuum is searched for. Moreover, the axial doubling device of an electron gun and an electron lens is also very difficult. on the other hand, the field generating section of the field superposition lens with which the electron gun for X-ray generating (henceforth an electromagnetic-lens superposition electron gun) which has a field superposition lens concerning this invention consists of 1d 1 grade of magnetic circuits -- the near electron source (electron gun point 1A which generates an electron) of an electron gun -- and it is considering as the configuration prepared in the part separated in [an electron gun room] vacuum.

Make drawing 3 correspond to the configuration of the conventional FE electron gun shown in drawing 7, and it

shows the 1st example of a configuration of the electromagnetic-lens superposition electron gun concerning this invention. The electron gun point by which 1A is constituted from an emitter, a suppressor, extracter, etc., and 1d1 a magnetic circuit, the magnetic substance with which 11 constitutes 1d of magnetic circuits, and 1d12 1d of magnetic circuits, the exiting coil for 1 and s show spacing of two pole piece of an electron lens, and b2 (drawing 7 "b") shows the bore diameter of pole piece, respectively. As shown in drawing 3, with the gestalt of this operation, it is considering as the configuration which incorporated the electron gun room itself into 1 1d of magnetic circuits which consist of 1d 11 grade of magnetic substance. The electron gun hold section with which the cross section was covered with by the shape of a rectangle, and the whole (or part) case was covered with the magnetic substance, for example as shown in drawing 3 is provided as an electron gun room A as a field superposition lens 1d component in detail, and it has the composition that the electron gun was built into the electron gun hold circles. That is, the part (a part or the whole of cases, such as a superior lamella, a bottom plate, and an outer case) of the case which constitutes an electron gun room is made into a part or the whole of a magnetic circuit (field generating section), and an electron gun and 1d of electron lenses are considered as the configuration separated in vacuum.

Although strong excitation is called for in this 1st example of a configuration, since an object surface (crossover of the light source) is arranged more back than a lens place core, it is effective in the ability to make an aberration coefficient (especially spherical aberration) sufficiently small. When, as for that reason, the distance from an object surface (crossover of the light source in this case) to an electron lens antigerminal pole is generally fixed, the one of spherical aberration where the bore diameter of pole piece and spacing are larger is because it becomes small. In addition, although chromatic aberration is not the limitation, chromatic aberration can be disregarded as an object of this invention. Moreover, with the electron gun room where an ultra-high vacuum is searched for, since it becomes the form separated constitutionally, it is effective in the ejection of a vacuum seal, cooling water, and lead wire etc. becoming easy.

[0027]

<u>Drawing 4</u> is made to correspond to the 2nd example of a configuration shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, and shows the 2nd example of a configuration of the electromagnetic-lens superposition electron gun concerning this invention. With the gestalt of this operation As are shown in <u>drawing 4</u>, and approached more in 11 electron gun point 1A and 1d of magnetic substance For example, a cross section establishes the convex electron gun room A in the field superposition lens 1d upper part which consists of 1d 11 grade of magnetic substance formed in the concave, and is considering as the configuration of the form which inserts electron gun point 1A into a field from the field superposition lens 1d bottom. Since a very strong field is acquired in the 1st example of a configuration shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, although it is very effective, to a low acceleration electron ray, it cannot necessarily be said to the electron ray of to some extent high acceleration that it is convenient. Then, as it ends with small excitation, it is the gestalt of this operation which the bore diameter b (bore diameters b1 and b2 of the path size from which the upper and lower sides differ in this example) and spacing s of pole piece were made small, and was considered as the form which inserts electron gun point 1A into the field.

The 1st of the above-mentioned electromagnetic-lens superposition electron gun, and the 2nd example of a configuration a field superposition lens The field generating section near the electronic generating section of an electron gun And the effectiveness that it is considering as the configuration arranged to the separated part with the electron gun room, and an electron gun and an electron lens can be separated in vacuum (it is easy to realize ultrahigh vacuums including a baked broth), It is effective in the ability to superimpose the electric field which an electron gun makes, and the field which an electron lens makes reasonable. Moreover, axial doubling is also easy to incorporate a migration device mechanically, and it can realize it easily, preparing deflecting coil 1e, such as a short form coil, near the electron gun point 1Ab with the configuration of drawing 4, furthermore, as one of them is shown -- electromagnetism -- axial doubling becomes possible and is also practical.

Although the electron lens 2 by the side of the target 3 which requires only the above-mentioned field superposition lens 1d theoretically, and was shown in <u>drawing 1</u> as a lens for electron ray focusing (objective lens) is not an indispensable configuration, it is forming an objective lens 2 and making focusing of an electron ray into two steps, and the degree of freedom which chooses desired electron probe size and probe current becomes very large. Moreover, as compared with conventional equipment (refer to <u>drawing 6</u>), with the X-ray micro test equipment of

this invention, the focal distance of an objective lens 2 is long, and the long working distance (several cm) which is not acquired can be realized with conventional X-ray micro test equipment. Therefore, the large space between an objective lens 2 and a target 3 can be taken, and it becomes possible to install the peripheral device concerning inspection in the space.

[0030]

Moreover, in order to realize the X-ray micro test equipment of a high resolution, although it is important for the electron ray which hits against a target 3 that there are [a loss of focusing with a high performance lens] many amounts of electrons few in order to generate the X-ray of high brightness and minute focal size, the sense and location of a shaft of an electron beam for X-ray generating are also important [there is much X dosage which irradiates a sample (inspected object) 10, and]. With the gestalt of this operation, as illustrated in the <u>drawing 1</u> list at <u>drawing 4</u>, as X-ray micro test equipment, it considers as the configuration which arranges electron ray shaft doubling coil le near the electronic generating section 1A (a very near electron source) for the first time. By this axial doubling coil le It can be made to make axial doubling to X line source of an electron beam correctly and very easy by shifting the electron ray before accelerating by anode 1c in X and the direction of Y, and setting a shaft.

[0031]

Furthermore, as a target 3 for X-ray generating shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, it is easy to penetrate an X-ray, and in spite of being an insulating material, thermal conductivity is considering as the configuration using the diamond also with the very high melting point as a heat sink very highly. The property of Be (beryllium) and a diamond is show, and a diamond does not generate the problem of **********, even if the electron probe which has the high current density which converged by field superposition lens 1d since thermal conductivity and the melting point are very high even if it compares with Be currently used conventionally collides, either, but the following table 1 demonstrates the effectiveness which was excellent as a heat sink of the target for X-ray generating. [0032]

[Table 1]

	Be	Diamond
融点(K)	1551	3873
密度(kgm·3)	1847.7[293K]	3510[293K]
熱伝導度(Wm·1K·1)	200[300K]	1540[400K]
電気伝導度(Ω·lm·l)	$2.5 \times 10^{7} [293 \text{K}]$	$3.7 \times 10^{-5} [293 \text{K}]$

[0033]

<u>Drawing 5</u> (A) and (B) are taken as the configuration which vapor-deposited target ingredient 3a by CVD further on diamond plate 3b of the shape of sheet metal formed in CVD, as the side elevation and the top view show typically an example of the configuration of the target 3 with a diamond heat sink concerning this invention and it is shown in this drawing (A). Thus, by considering as the target which used the CVD diamond as the heat sink, the temperature rise of the target 3 by the electron beam was decreased sharply, and the target which bears the thermal load also through a high intensity X-ray is realized.

the X-ray micro test equipment which has a 40nm - 100nm super-high resolution by considering as the above configurations -- being realizable -- inspection of a next-generation VLSI, inspection of the component part of the micro machine of medical application, and a long wave -- it becomes possible to contribute to the nondestructive inspection of various fields, such as inspection of the sample which made the subject the light element by merit's (2-30A) X-ray, etc. greatly.

[0035]

[Effect of the Invention]

As explained above, according to this invention, it becomes possible from 0.1 micrometers to offer the X-ray micro test equipment which can be inspected by un-destroying about the fine structure of an inspected object by the good super-high resolution (40-100nm). Since the electron beam for X-ray generating which has high current density using a field superposition lens is formed in detail and he is trying to generate an X-ray with much X dosage per unit area, it becomes possible to make it operate as a several times as many expansion system as this as a whole, avoiding reduction of the amount of electron rays. Moreover, as compared with the conventional electron source using LaB6 cathode, an electron source with many high brightness and the amounts of radiation currents can be offered by considering as the configuration which used a liquid metal or thermoelectrical community radiation cathode for the electron source, and X dosage which irradiates an inspected object can be made to increase sharply. [0036]

Moreover, the temperature rise at the time of the energy of an electron beam being changed into heat on a target can be sharply decreased by considering as the configuration which used the CVD diamond as a heat sink as a target for X-ray generating, and as the result, even if it makes X dosage which irradiates an inspected object increase sharply, it can consider as the target which bears a thermal load.

[0037]

Moreover, as [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] described, as for the configuration smallest unit, nano SUKERUHE detailed-ization is progressing semi-conductor components to first in a roll from microscale in recent years. It will become an indispensable technique to inspect the fine structure inside such a component by undestroying from now on. Investigating such a internal structure by un-destroying and the high resolution has only an X-ray. Therefore, according to this invention whose nondestructive inspection in a 40-100nm super-high resolution etc. becomes possible, it can contribute to the field of nanotechnology greatly.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the schematic diagram showing an example of the configuration of the principal part of the X-ray micro test equipment concerning this invention.

[<u>Drawing 2</u>] It is the mimetic diagram showing an example of liquid metal field emission cathode which used the liquid metal for the electron source, and <u>drawing 2</u> (A) is a front view and <u>drawing 2</u> (B) is a side elevation.
[<u>Drawing 3</u>] It is the mimetic diagram showing the 1st example of a configuration of the electromagnetic-lens superposition electron gun concerning this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the mimetic diagram showing the 2nd example of a configuration of the electromagnetic-lens superposition electron gun concerning this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the mimetic diagram showing an example of a target with a diamond heat sink, and drawing 2 (A) is a side elevation and drawing 2 (B) is a top view.

[Drawing 6] It is the schematic diagram showing an example of the configuration of conventional X-ray inspection equipment.

[Drawing 7] It is the mimetic diagram showing the example of a configuration of the conventional FE electron gun. [Description of Notations]

- 1 Electromagnetic-Lens Superposition Electron Gun
- 1A Electron gun point (electronic generating section)
- 1B Vacuum sealant
- 1a Shot key module
- 1b Liquid metal field emission cathode or thermoelectrical community radiation cathode (electron source)
- 1c Anode
- 1d Field superposition lens
- 1d1 Magnetic circuit
- 1d11 Magnetic substance
- 1d12 Exiting coil
- le Axial doubling coil
- 2 Objective Lens
- 3 Target with Diamond Heat Sink
- 3a Target ingredient

- 3b Diamond plate 10 Inspected Object (Sample)
- 11 X-ray Detector
- 21 Thermocouple-Emission Electron Gun
- 21a Grid
- 21b Thermocouple-emission cathode (electron source)
- 21c Anode
- 22 Electron Lens (Objective Lens)
- 23 Target
- 23a X line source
- 24 X-ray Detector
- Re Electron (electron ray)
- Rx X-ray

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

X-ray micro test equipment characterized by having the field superposition lens with which the field generating section has been arranged near the electronic generating section of an electron gun as a component of said X-ray generating means in the X-ray micro test equipment which has an X-ray generating means to apply the electron ray from an electron source to the target for X-ray generating, and to generate an X-ray, and inspects an inspected object using said X-ray.

[Claim 2]

X-ray micro test equipment characterized by having the liquid metal electron source using the liquid metal as said electron source as a component of said X-ray generating means in the X-ray micro test equipment which has an X-ray generating means to apply the electron ray from an electron source to the target for X-ray generating, and to generate an X-ray, and inspects an inspected object using said X-ray. [Claim 3]

X-ray micro test equipment characterized by having a thermoelectrical community radiation electron source as a component of said X-ray generating means as said electron source in the X-ray micro test equipment which has an X-ray generating means to apply the electron ray from an electron source to the target for X-ray generating, and to generate an X-ray, and inspects an inspected object using said X-ray.

[Claim 4]

X-ray micro test equipment characterized by having the target with a heat sink which used the CVD diamond as a heat sink as said target for X-ray generating as a component of said X-ray generating means in the X-ray micro test equipment which has an X-ray generating means to apply the electron ray from an electron source to the target for X-ray generating, and to generate an X-ray, and inspects an inspected object using said X-ray. [Claim 5]

X-ray micro test equipment according to claim 1 equipped with one of components at least among the targets with a heat sink which used the CVD diamond as a heat sink as a component of said X-ray generating means as the electron source which used the liquid metal as said electron source or a thermoelectrical community radiation electron source, and said target for X-ray generating.

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